Price Mass MediA Burlan-9208 Ramono RM-9242,

Dear FCC,

JAN 11 1999

Please take the time to read this through sundaminications do not dismiss it as just a piece of trash. I'm you this letter in response to what I've heard about pirate radio and what has been happening to micro-wath stations as of late. Pirate radio is not a bad thing, as X seem to think it is. All these people want to do is have there own radio station where they can speak their minds and tell people out there what is really important. Its that simple, but yet you choose to persecute these people for no apparent reason. As was the case with Dag Brewer. This man did absolutly nothing criminal except speak his mind to the ones who wanted to listen. Then in November of 1997 he was thrown to the ground, shackled in handcuffs and guns pointed at his head. This man was treated, with brutal force by your corporate musle power. You really force by mor corporate muste power. You really had no reman for it either. Was it because he was interfearing with corporate radio? No, almost every single rebel radio station gets set up so they want interfear with any big wing station. Was it because he wasn't tapped into the Emergency. Allert System. No, because if he were just legally licensed he could air the warning very easily. I censed he could air the warning very easily. I don't see the point in pulling guns on this man. Did you think that because he was a micro broadcaster he was dangerous and might have weapons? you just leave people such as Stephen Dunifer, of Free Radio Berkeley, alone. Their cause no harm to anybody. I believe the main reason that shut all these rebel radio are trying to stations down is because they don't make you money. All these big stations are paying at least \$50,000 to for a small FCC licensed station, while micro-broadcastors are only buying used pieces for under \$1000. It's because your not making any money off these rebels that you dislike them and that's ignorant. Its all about your corporate profit isn't it? Well it shouldn't be pure profit. Radio should be about giving people from every walk of life what they want and this is not happening. There is definatly enough airmaves to accomplish this feat easily. As Jello Biatra pointed at "I think it goes way beyond pirate radio, and the FCC. It's more of a fight going on for how much access the average American has to relevant information that affects their lives." Just renember that the airwaves belong to the people. Thank you for taking out of the day to read this. I hope that you will consider my points, and fight change. I enclosed some interesting affiches please read them.

P.S.-Please write back telling me your thoughts and opinions, at Tonny Foulkner 43 Manchester Cir. A concerned punk.

Tommy Faulkner

Shifts on sectional intent was that a Abaqueau to it general has a prety, minus as a wingst no do something empires accordent inedia. This town not so as a bit divided in the social movements that take place here and a lot of us wanted to maybe bring some of those movements together, just kind of provide a

forum for free speech in Albuquerque. Bres: My Tirst impression when I heard

All Intervences Pon Sakolsky and Shella Hopper All Durienties Hens Mexico Chap 24, 1997

Then I realized

Then I realized what else was going on and what the possi-bilities were. What really appealed to me was being a voice for other people in the community who were actually doing something, no matter what it was, even if it was something that we might not necessarily agree with. When people are taking some kind of action it really appeals to me to let other people know about it. It's a lot of tun

R. What are sensely as things that the base shift as an extension and shift as a sensely as a se

printed so

incapped we can real orders. Made being to his a someon was at a volve in the issue point because any palt present much being.

Yeah 1 ye beard of some right state.

where people have taken the some to be very secretive of everything and just have a couple of people doing it. Something that we as a group decided was to make it an open community station regardless of the possible repercussions.

Are you the

only alterna-tive station here is there any community radio that deals with any of these issues? What about the college station?

J: I wouldn't call the pollege station community radio. It's more like co-opted, jaded radio (laughs).

B: The college station is better than any other er commercial station out there, but it's allil very heavily NPR programming. To most people, that's pretty far left, but really it's

pretty far right when you think about it.

R: Yeah, I agree. You mentioned massic and Loren listening to the station the ethernight and there a pretty wise variety of massic that you play. How do you see mind thinks into this concern for free listening.

the pulse for their community. So I think it's amountant that we try to find a voice for all yees of making regardless of whether every-lives so it is the regardless of the remaining the regardless of the remaining that the regardless of the remaining the remain e and it was fun but ed kind of tired of writing (laughter) and making photocopies and suff. I prefer to do more hands on direct stuff that I know is going out over the air poor and making a direct impact. When is very many people are listening of the document matter at itsels good to

nate this contact

B. 4. A written a few music pieces for a few left in a and my other sol entails a lot of within a surface in the standard of a matter how mater you write about music it really doesn't come across inness you can hear it. I forget who the quote was by but it was something the. Writing about music is like dancing about architecture. Some people are just about architecture. Some people are just making music to have fun. Some people are doing it for a message. I grew up as a hippie doing it for a message. I grew up as a hippic and, listened to hippic music. Back then it fell like a lot of people were doing stuff like working in odlective bakeries and restaurants and co-ops. New it seems like most people I more included in deat (laughter) and driving fairly cars and all this stuff and something is missing. It's only been a few weats that I we been wretting to punk points and something is missing. It's only been a few weats that I we been wretting to punk points and an interest, so of really excited about 1

another community to tao besidel suburt confinantly my release, and I think for many be

not you. When we tuned in last night we is a pretty red neck type of community, ranching and farming a

e re at about 12 watts right now, give

Here's Albuquerque, in the university

area which is kind of uphill from down-

town, and downhill from the heights and

the mountains. We flon't really go too far

uphill because of the way that the signal travels, but we do go pretty far downhill

At this point we've got tens of listen-(laughter) We're not sure how many

It was We stach pretty much

ask local bands or bands that are passing through for a donation. I spend a lot of money on music so I'll buy things for me, put I keep in mind the idea of playing them on the air of Lately I was thinking about making in a phoesic line setterbead and

an to be a DI for an hour. That's really cool. Maybe they were just going to watch TV on Tuesday night and now they re getting out with other people and doing something creative.

B. And it's been a good variety. If it was just up to the main people at the station we'd probably play mostly punk and folk music, but we've

had people come in and play an hour of Brazilial music and Latin jazz. This friend of mine
comparing and Latin jazz. This friend of mine
comparing and Latin jazz. This friend of mine
(laughter): They may cused to it.

1. We versall some flat and contractions and gets intervals.

er and all about the last

to he wase of the broblem tax bod as ve nake i Tilke de des des dis missenis. that's us, putting something together not for sale but for the hopeful benefit of the larger community. Also, you kids are willing to talk about avarda and lavalists in virtual layer not an ing transpolling lone? Jeval

prople we resembling. We put out a little survey at the pookstore.

R: I saw that survey. Any responses on that?

We've got them here in our archives. What was most interesting to the was the number of responses we got that said they didn't like the form music. The local college station here used to be nothing but tree form and there was a big scuffle over format because they want. ed more subscribers.

R: That market-driven stuff seems to be happening all over at the expense of experimentation and idiosyncrasy.

Offer Fall on our Rebel Radio questionnaire that Bret here made up. Opo of the puestionnaire that Bret here made up. Opo of the puestion was What do you like about Actes Radio. Some of the response were "It's for the people by the people and it good is we make it. like the idea of a true containing that a use partials something together and the sale but to the boast its result is a use target community.

What do you hate about Rebel Radio? It base't reached its potential which is everyones and no ones fault

I was interested in knowing what kind of things people would like glos that do the station and we want to try to diversify our programment, although that doesn't necessarily mean we're gonna play ming. what they want to hear... S. You'd invite them to come in and do it B! Exactly, If you don't like what we're doing then come and do it yourself, (laughter) Tarry: Our morto is "If we suck, it's your fault S: So where have people gotten these surveys, at Mind Over Matter? B: Yeah, I guess if anyone is our sponsor it's Mind Over Matter. J: So, of course our survey is a little biased towards those who shop at the prink record and zine store. We should probably put it else-R: Have you thought of dropping it out of airplanes?

B: There's probably some other record stores who might put it up, otherwise 100s; (know who else would.

S: Mayor some of the record reaching out to when you purtished on the said. K: Terry, what do you do at the station? T: I don't do a lot right now 'cause my chedule conflicts, but I used to set up and take down. I know basically all the equipment and I'm one of the setter-uppers. B: You have done more than that: DJing, reading the mail... J: Getting drunk (laughter). R: What kind of music do you play when you DJ? T: I play lots of women's music. R: What does that mean to you? T: Music played by women artists is something that's not usually on the air. The music industry is usually dominated by men. I take that slant to make it more equal, but it doesn't always work out that way. I think usually it a male dominated music, but I try. R: How many women are involved at the station? T: I think there's about three or four of us. There's two or three of us that come on a wockly hasis and there's a couple others that come periedically. Or maybe six

cause it's in the wrong hands, and, if you can, get it in the hands of your community.

come during the summer. R: When you get to be 30 watts, does that mean you'll reach the South Valley?

B: There's a couple of young women w are in school who are friends of mir They as interested in thistorical issues wi

the Spanish Land Grants here or the Chica Rights Movement, and they have a lot of the music. So I've been trying to get them

come. They haven't made it because they'

too busy with school, but hopefully they c

J: We should definitely, especially if we're still broadcasting from the here. We're more in the heights now and we can broadcast down in the valley no problem. It's just reaching south

T. Our technician said that it would cover all of Albuquerque so the would be really cool.

B: We already do get into the South Valley somewhat. I should e plain that the valley is the didest part of Albuquerque because the was where the farming was and the South Valley is mostly Spanis Mexican. The North Valley is where the rich, white folks ha moved, and the land is still in big pieces because they can afford keep it that way. But the South Valley is pretty poor. That's whe

the landfills are. That's where all the shit gets dumped.

J: There's also a lot of community activism in the South Valle There's a lot of farming projects, and all sorts of different stuff ha pening down there. Actually, Pirate Willie went on a radio progra which is on KUNM here, which is the college radio station, and the talked about Rebel Radio for a good half hour. It was all in Spani so hopefully people got aware through that and eventually the sno ball effect will occur. Albuquerque's not all that big of a place.

B: It'll be interesting to see what happens when we get the high watts and cover more. Just because it's out there doesn't mean pe ple are going to hear it, especially with digital tuners, people will ju push in the buttons of the station they want to bear. I don't thi many people will just happen to stumble across what we're doing,

we also need to have a way to let people know that i there so they can choose

music in Spanish. Most of us are An know

Free Radio Gainesville le Fad War an Idea

FREE RADIO AS COMMUNITY RADIO: A FREE RADIO GAINES VILLE PERSPECTIVE

Folks who create free radio stations usu-

proup based on ites of friendship and community-that was organized in 1996. Some of us have lived in Gainesville almost all of our lives, and others are transplants, but we've been involved with each other through the youth culture/counterculture scene here for about five years now. Our goals for the station are basically to attack corporate media and provide a grassroots alternative, to try to get some bit our radically ideas out into the community in order to strain action and positive change in oile down, and to, have fun by being grastive with a medium, tallo, that has a lot of potential that we see being wasted by corporate culture with its bottom line agenda and narrow scope. Because of its small scale and D.I.Y. basis, unlicensed micro-powered radio has the potential to fill in all kinds of gaps that exist in the range of styles or perspectives available from current legally licensed broadcasters.

"Pirate" stations can fill in the many niches between the tightly-focused market-based approach of corporate radio and the wide-open hodgepodge of li-

By Riffraff the Radio Rat

censed non-profit community radio. The micropower radio movement is growing exponen.

dally, at this point,
and there are many issue; of legality, ethics,
money and the legiciliereof, and basic orientation,
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ball and ran with it, and have been agitating and fuckin' shit up since they were in high school. The affinity group that started Free Radio Gainesville was organized in order to make a specifically anarchist contribution to the local scene. We wanted to create programs and actions that would complement other total grantous projects while reflecting our commitment to ansarchism and anti-authoritarianism. We had all been involved in activism through other groups, such as feminist and student organizations; and others more approhistic in nature, such as Food Not Bombs.

Our little posse met through the natural process of networking that goes on in small flown community organizing. Initially we all started hanging out as "just friends," but through our participation in the process of policy-building and organizing at the local radical infoshop, the Civic Media Center, we became increasingly aware of our shared commitment to certain polit-

ical ideas-radical democracy, decentralized organization, open and inclusive group process. We first got together as our own sepatrate group to study anal-

chist history and share ideas about the theory and practice of anarchism-things like direct action, consensus dealtsion-making, and non-historial calcanges are successful with the calcanges of an expensive and some circumstances and successful actions of capacitos and sales actions of capacitos as a section of capacitos and capacitos as a section of capacitos as a section of capacitos as a section of capacitos and capacitos as a section of capacitos and capacitos as a section of ca

sally do it in one of two basic formats: as the platform for an individual or a small group's narrowly focused agenda (like WTRA and Black Liberation Radio in the early days of the micropower movement), or as a community resource that puts just about allyone on the air (like the early day's of free Radio Berkeley's 24/7 broadcasts), it seems that either of these approaches calculated the station in some pretty confusing free speem atriggles, whose station is it, and who has the tight to say what does or doesn't get on the air on a "free" broadcast frequency? Things can get especially hairy when the person or a couple of people own the equipment and the space it's set up in and are

trying to make it available to others for use.

Af Free Radio Gainesville we are trying to strike a balance between the two extremes of a personal or narrowly focused set of programming and a wide-open, chaotic and contradictory free speech zone. We run our station as a democratic collective and have come up with some basic notions of what we as a group want to see get put out over the airwaves in our name. We do this for practical as well as philosophical reasons. We are all poor and none of us have the resources to individually fown, the equipment, and even as a collective, are practical less texpenses are daunting. On the philosophical side, all of our activity has tended to be the first of the state of

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project. Although the radio station has been our longest and most involved effort, we have also done street theater

This type of problem comes up over an

CMb Why did you decide to get involved in RADIO MUTINY

micro power radio?
What was the motivation and schat was your personal experience? PD. Well for me personally, I work as a carpenter and a handwhan during the day. I listen to a lot of radio and I watch almost no TV, but I listen to the radio a lot. Radio broadens my cultural horizons and it adds to my source for news and information and that sort of thing. Listening to the radio is very important to me. One of the

things that led to Radio, Mutiny was the round of censorship of Mumia Abu-Jamal. There were several very dramatic incidents

We talked to the Mastery Lickboxer and PetriDish of Radio Meting in Philadelphia or Priday danuary Word They were making their second stop on their East Coast Micropower Radio Tour, which maded up you have 20 cities on the East Coast. The next day, PetriDish lead a productive workshop at the Civil Disobedience Conference which was hald a over the past couple of years involving Mumia
Abu-Jamal. Mumia is a former radio journalist

hoods and communities. What is happening

in Philadelphia who has been on death row for many years. He recorded a series of commentaries from prison, talking about prison life, talking about what it's like to be awaiting the death penalty and so on. NPR was very excited to bring these commentaries to the general public and unfortunately it was just about time for NPR's funding cycle to come up and Bob Dole got on the floor of the Senate and he said "I'm not going to fund NPR if it's going to broadcast the commentaries of cop killers. What kind of journalism is that?" And to it's great shame NPR backed down. They pulled the series. All of a sudden they lacked journalistic merit whereas just a bit earlier they were all excited about it. There was just a real shameful spectacle of the way supposedly non-commercial public media are influenced by the conflict of power and influence. Then a second incident was that the Pacifica Radio Network chose to carry some commentaries by Mumia Abu-Jamal as well. In their case they were carried in Pennsylvania by Temple University's radio station and the very day the Mumia commentaries were due to air on that station [...] Temple flid not merely cancel the show, they canceled the entire Pacifica Netshow, they canceled the entire Pacifica Network After that there was no longer any Pacifica CM. After that there was no longer any Pacifica programming, available in the entire state. PD habital actions news network consisting on you can hear Pacifica network news on hundred soft substitutions the country It is not of fall Temple this which is the canceled the programming. What that proves to us at Radio Mutini/was spay we need a kind of a characteristic programming when that proves to the injury state radio that is not first of all beholden to completely injury the series. Second of all to page with the programming was a larger to an action of all to page with the programming ministrators at temple was allowed actions and the local police department you have to stay by an the local police department you have to stay by the arminy exit radio, on top kind of journalism that people can rely on to get

kind of journalism that people can rely on to get their news and information. So that had a lot to do with it. It's also, in the past couple of years, radio has just gotten dramatically, dramatically worse. There's been a massive move towards concentration in media, ever since the 1996 Tele-

communications Act. The limits on station ownership by single corporate entitles, it in 20 to be that you could have no more than 20 And stations and 20 FM stations; Now there sate phagins of hundreds and hundreds of stations owned by such bastions of independent journality siles. Disney, it's really a shame. One of the most important precepts behind radio regulation in

most of this century anyway, in most of the history of radio has been the idea of localism, that radio's services should be re-

now is that there is a massive move away from that. Of the 10,000 stations across the country, about 4000 have changed hands in the last two years. Almost all of those sale and acquisitions have been independent stations falling into the hands of the large chains. And these are commercial stations.

CM: And the non-commercial spectrum? PD: Its been dramatically [reduced]

CM: We lost a jazz station here last year in D.C. which was switched over to being the C-

SPAN channel. PD: There's quite a few pressures on the noncommercial spectrum these days. Universities are tending to cut their budgets, so more and more stations are being asked to be self-supporting in terms of their income and that means that they generally initial commercial formats. And that's a real shame occase universities the whole idea of setting aside frequencies for universities. That they can be of an educational nature. I don't generate the last time I heard anything of an educational nature of public all airs to your analysis of public all airs to your and the way. Of public all airs to your and the way. Of public all airs to your and the way. Of public all airs to your and the way. Of public all airs to your and the way. Of public all airs to your and the way. Of public all airs to your and the way. Of public all airs to your and the way. Of public all airs to your and the way. Of public all airs to your and the way. Of public all airs to your and the way was a supplied to your analysis of the way. ing in terms of their income and that means that

consorting panors of courting the court of the court hear university professors giving lecture on the radio, on topics of interest. Of course, that stime now to start a station is because the gone, long long gone, it's unfortunate that there is very little on the radio today that people can Radio Berkeley rase. The United State really sink their teeth into

CM: Mystery Kickboxer, whymre you inter ested in micropower radio? Why do you hat current radio? What are your problems with

MK: Well, all those things that Pete just said definitely agree with presty much. Mostly I go involved because in this like had ever give metic opportunity to be on the radio and expres any selfchlow I have the opportunity to do that the work of a project with my neighbors and domeining hands on share appression on this station.

CM: Do you have a program on this station MK: Yeah, I have programs on WPPR since almost since it started up. I'm involved becaus I like the other people's programs too and it just really satisfying to be involved with it. CM: Tell us about Radio Mutiny, history how long has it been on the air? What's goin

on these days?

PD: Yeah, Radio Mutiny started with 4 or people who go the reason. I described above you know they were very sick of business a small she positions as usual in radio. We man seed over the course of a few months to get a known of a few months to get for a transmitter and assemble it and get working. First we were on for one night a week We went on the air first in October of 96, suppose. Ever since then we've been building Right now our schedule is 6 nights per week coming on around 5pm to midnight or so. We d a variety of public affairs programming, a lot of music programming, some local news and info mation, some sort of, you know, kind of literar programming, both reading stories and [...]

CM: Do you have a program?
PD: Idon't. I personally ampart of the collective so I have a lot of responsibilities having to with operating the station and that sort of thin Very involved in the national political fight in micropower radio My dream program to is it would like to do a show that basically located it is going to be called "Science under Microscope" if will be soon of an ordination is took as soon of the questions of the properties of the middle come from for this where is the funding come from for this search? Who set the priorities that said that should devote the priorities that said that said that should devote the priorities that said that said that should devote the priorities that said the priorities that said the priorities the priorities that said the priorities that said the priorities the prioritie

ille issues as an example. The city council tries to sell the us citizens very array of "development" schemes to bring "jobs" and "economic with, "to our humble burg, but they always seem to end up being the same old weetheart deals for local developers and big-business corporate franchis who provide us with more shitwork for less pay and the same old Korpitrate Amerika strip malls, facades, and dangerous, polluting industry. Meanwhile the little mom-n-pop businesses that provide unique local culture and a semi-autonomous local economy go down the drain from the competition. Downtown redevelopment" translates into creating safe zones for the local Richie Riches and their "vision" for our town. This means moves like trying to push the poor folks and "houseless" people out by threatening the shelters and the churches that provide services; putting police and economic pressure on the area's only punk rock bar to try to force it out of the heart of downtown, where it currently thrives and festers like a dirty little thorn of rebellion in the side of their oh-so-carefully planned corporate Kookle Kutter Kommunity; trying to force all the local papers to bay the same expensive but digly metal distribution boxes so that the independent papers'-colorful old DIY boxes won't hurt their precious eyes, and selectively enforcing a fame little city ordinance that makes it a crime for activists, homeless people, and punk kids to hang flyers on city utility poles while Coca-Cola plasters those same poles with giant Olympic hype posters.

When you step outside of the confines of political debate that the corporate machine presents, it is easy to see how there could be many different kinds of solutions to the problems that a community faces, and we want to promote our particular vision of cooperative, collectively-created solutions that are based on real democracy. For example, if a neighborhood in town is having social and economic problems, let the people who live there come together to come up with ideas about how to solve them, and then vote on the proposals that they themselves come up with. Let them bring in outside "experts" for advice and reach out to others for material aid if they freely choose to do so. In the corporate capitalist mentality that rules now, there is only one way to come up with "solutions"-top-down government or business power. Their solution to the problem of "neighborhood decay":

opening up "new markets" for big-money investors (strip malls, yuppy apartment complexes) and providing more fodder for the Prison Industrial Complex with more cops and harsher laws. If an idea does not somehow generate more power and more profit for a privileged minority, it just isn't worth considering However, it seems to me that the success of micro-powered radio at the grass-roots level it half the real-life prample that exposes what a life that kind of thinking is.

In December 1997 the established FRO collective decided to formally that policy pertaining to decision making and the addition of

collective decided to formally trait policy pertaining to decision-making and the addition of new collective members and new broadcast programming. We had been broadcastomy since July with minimal publicity arbities to build up our shoody equipment and a large for the fields our After naving a lively on the large build we had no urangely man goale to the best and with the book to the additional to the best does not bow to the second build with a basic does not out to other second or published a name of coputation the scale and published a name of the we also drafted and qualither a name of the published.

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valuable and needing to be heard, and our responsibility to our community lies in living up to that goal. There is no room on our frequency, to use an extreme example, for the local KKK. Their interests run directly counter to the kind of political and economic empowerment we hope to promote. Let them find their own methods of outreach, and if they do, then let the

people decide if they want to pay attention. To use an example from our day-to-day practice, the only time any word from the local New York Times syndicate newspaper gets on the air is when the Radical News Hour reader uses it as fodder for attacking piss-yellow corporate journalism, comparing and contrasting it with coverage of the same issue from alternative press sources.

To build our organization and expand our programming, we decided to stick to grassroots methods of outreach: speaking out about Free Radio Gainesville at social gatherings and political events, publishing our manifesto and recruiting ads in the local radical paper, on-air requests for feedback and programming ideas, and personally recruiting individuals that we encountered on the street, in meetings, or at work. We ultimately intend on raising money the traditional grassroots way: music benefits, t-shirts, bumper-stickers, and soliciting funds from moneyed liberals who support our cause. We constantly request from our listeners music and equipment donations. We especially encourage music from local artists so that we can better promote our unique cultural scene. So far we have agreed not to accept mopey from anyone in exchange for advertisement instead it is our hope to establish barter relations (relations based on murical assistance) with locally owned music stores, clubs and Non Covernmental organizations.

Prospective members are asked to write a proposal detailing their program idea and how they think it might compliment our mission. They are then given a four week trial slot during which time the existing collective listens in. The trial member is encouraged to attend meetings to better get acquainted with FRG members and to receive feed back on their program. At the end of this trial period the prospective member is invited into the collective as a full member or rejected if the group does not have a solid consensus that their program complements the mission of Free Radio Gainesville. For example, a DJ that persists in being misogynist, racist, homophobic, puts out sloppy, self-contradictory information, or refuses to respect and take care of the equipment or the space.

Since these policy decisions were formalized, we have added one new full member and are trying out three more. The addition of new members to FRG was initially based on affinity. We formed the initial

collective by pooling our money and resources on the principle of "From each according to his/ her ability, to the project according to its needs." We began building the group in size and diversity by inviting comrades of ours from other groups and friends from our immediate scene or community to join the collective and do programs. Among our first new recruits were Food Not Bornes activities and a symmum who was FRG stamper one listener and supporter in our entry assertmental products day? But we knew that in order to expand our on-all time, broaden the scope of information that we put out, and serve more parts of the community, we would need to take on programmers from outside our own immediate circle of friends and activists.

case, that meant beople from outside chass dropout the being in the be

of the street couple of the complex of the complex

sub-communities, and being as conscious to panyof the complete dynamics that we turn loose within the group wherever we make change we have managed to mailtain the radical musion of the station and a voices that definitely reflect a broader slice of the Gainesville commun as a whole.



It's time to liber.

ing in court. So, with one exception, most of the microradio stations A seeing busied have not had too severe punishments. Mostly a seeing warning letters. So, it would be a really great rulinof smaller stations to be on the air so people could hear like to have just normal people talking on the radio and playing they mulic industry get used to that non-slick sound so that ... it's kind of the title of the flaw is old and doesn't make sense anymore the people to about obtaining it themselves and therefore the law changes. That's evolution and so the tour is really about helping that along.

PD: One thing that... Radio Mutiny recently got a warning letter from the FCC and one of the things that we said right after we held a demonstrationour demonstration was in front of Benjamin Franklin's old printing presswhat we basically said was that back in the 1770s Benjamin Franklin defied the British grown by having this printing press and asserting his right to free speechand we see ourselves as doing the same thing. The First Amendment is not austic whether you have the right to yell at passers by on the street of all whatever you want to your friends or whatever, but the First Amendment is about its it ship inght of ordinary citizens to participate in a southing about like tastes that concern us. What we really it is obvious to everyone that the great majority of debate about the issues that the speech corners issues that takes place today is not peop! standing around on street corners talking to each other about "Oh well, did President Clinton sleep with this person or not?" It takes place in the media and the unfortunate thing is that the media is in the hands of a relatively small number of people who have very clear interests in this. The tour...one of the things that we did at that demonstration is that we issued a platform of a number of actions that we would take in response to their actions against us. One of them is ... we promised that we would open up ten stations for every station that they tried to shut down. The microradio tour is an effort to let people know just what is happening in microradio, just what the issues really are among pitates and just what the potential of this is. There is no law of physics that says that the radio dial has to be swamped with religious bigots, with used car assessment, with classic rock DIs or whatever. That has nothing to do with a solution of what is prioritized in this country. What we have in this country is a wealth-based broadcast-

de does West for a legst station to go on the air? What's

well. Particularly because they live in a world that is more about sound than most people that have a particular ability and get the talent for radio The local NPR affiliates haven't seemed been able to squeeze them in and it's because they don't make money in fund drives. The sorts of show that make money for NPR on fund drive are the Savvy Traveler or th gournet show or whatever - shows that appeal to a more upscale sort o audience that has enough money to throw at the station when pledge drive time comes around. It is one of the great scandals of public radio today the move towards appealing only to wealthier audiences. People often mistake cause for effect in that whole thing. It is not that public radio is fo snobs, it's that snobs own public radio.

CM: How important is it to get your community or neighborhood involved in a micropower station? Is it wise to have just one format like the major stations do? At this point, is there a tactical advantag

PD: Micro stations do it in different ways. Our particular station is-one o out slogans is, we call ourselves "a different station every hour." We just have all kinds of programming: some you'll love some you'll hate. It is all yery transminde [1...] we call ourselves "haidmade radio." That's the kind of radio I like. Other pirates devote themselves to single types of music, single ideological sorts of things. I've heard of pirates that just rea the bible all day on their radio station.

CM; We should be promoting that, people being able to put their viewpoints on the air, it's free speech.

PD: The radio that Radio Mutiny advocates is the reemergence of community radio stations with a wide variety of viewpoints and music an cultural production-stuff that doesn't make money but stuff that is invalu able to our cultural heritage, to our public discourse.

CM: Is there room on the dial for micropower stations? The FCC an the NAB (National Association of Broadcasters) always argue tha there is interference or interference with air traffic controllers. Ho is the digital nature of the bandwidth affecting these things?

PD: There is some room. There's not necessarily a whole lot. If you a thinking about starting a micropower station you should certainly loc very carefully to see whether the empty spaces you hear are in fact empt First of all, if you are a pirate and you want people to hear you, it senseless to try to broadcast over someone else a frequency. I know of a pirates that would do such a thing, just because you would go 4 or 5 block you'd be wanting your time. You'd be certain to generate some complaints. However, because of the curre freeling of radio regulation, because of the way the much larger actions are a transfer in the stations may

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scandalous the extent to which to block it for a few measly frequence something they think they can do really the FM hand are told that they are somehow morally inferior.



trum is just thrown around for all other sorts of uses.

You guys are having a conference in April? Yeah it's a conference for people interested in pirate radio who aiready have a station and those who don't. There will be hands-on workshops for building transmitters and a lot of different kinds of the artificial was an experience where

workshops. I workshops an opportunity for all the pirates and PD. We look forward to being an opportunity for all the pirates and talk microproadcasters in the eastern United States to get together and talk about what direction this movement is going to take and it's also a really good opportunity if you have a little group of people that want to start up a station there's going to be a lot of real hands-on how-to-do-it sorts of things. Not only is it technical; we also are really emphasizing how to organize a station how to be responsive to your community, how to handle the legal that how to do all that sort of thing, because there are then things to putting together a community radio station and we look forward things to putting together a community radio station and we look forward things to putting all of those at the conference. We encourage people in addressing all of those at the conference.

interested in pirate radio and micropower radio to come out.

CM: This interview may appear after the conference. Where can people go for information, resources..., Do you guys have a web site?

Will you be posting there?

PD: Yeah, there are a few great places for information. You are always welcome to contact Radio Mutiny. We are at 4116 Chester Ave., Box 238, Philadelphia, PA 19104. Call us at 215-382-4992. Send us email at wppr@svaha.com. Our web site is at http://www.thud.org/mutiny.htm. Other good places are Free Radio Berkeley.

CM: Who provides transmitters?

PD: A good place for transmitters is Free Radio Berkeley or L.D. Brewer.

CM: How much would it cost to start something up?

PD: Again, you'll hear some people say things like you can start a pirate radio station for \$12.34 and paper clips and wire ties or whatever. But don't believe it—if you want to be a microbroadcaster—first of all you should take seriously the problems of interference. So it's very important to run an operation that you know isn't interfering with other stations and that seasy you just have to spend some time and effort and money to make that is propose. A transmitter is a valiable for a half want for around \$125 from a variety of function. That a the going rate, but you'll need more than that, Counters. That a the going rate, but you ill need more than that, of an amplifier and you. Il need a power supply test treates like, a counter syraneter, you have defined a need a probably some transfer of the probably some transfer of the pullding. You ill need that the special supplies the power of the pullding.

make sure that the equipment is all working correctly and while you start make sure that the equipment is all working correctly and while you start to meanth the wealth of programming resources that is your local community. That was certainly Radio Mutiny's appealing. We were very quiet about our station in the paginning but gradually started getting the word out in other ways. In terms of the chings that can happen if you want to be a radio pirate, well, you gotta have some attraction if you don't have too much to lose. Anyone who sells you otherwise is just lying. You have to have a strong commutment and be willing to face the consequences of violating federal law. There is a potential for its last a result. I don't know violating federal law. There is a potential for jail as a result. I don't know of anyone that has ever gone to jail and the FCC has said as much, that they don't really have very much interest in sending people to jail for pirate radio. There certainly are fines.

CM: How about property forfeiture?

PD I don't know of any property that a actually been forfeited. Their layorite thing to do, first of all give you a waiting letter. That often is enough to scare people of the air, once they be just warned. The other thing they like to do letter the air, once they be just warned. thing they like to do is just come and seize the equipment.

CM, Sort of like seizing Ben Franklin's printing press? PD: Right, exactly. They like do that That's probably the most likely outcome at this stage of the game. As a result of the Dunifer case, the FCC doesn't seem to excited about petting into questions about people's civ liberties and that sort of thing. It tioesn't seem that they are very intereste in issuing big fines or sending people to jail, What they do want is to gra your stuff. They want to give you a good scare. That is certainly possibility and they'd certainly love to catch you doing something else One operator in Florida, they found marijuana in his house. I think a goo principle for microradio is "commit no more than one crime at a time whe you are operating a pirate radio station." There are all kinds of possibilities all sorts of things can happen, but you should also be aware that there a hundreds of microbroadcasters, there are hundreds more microbroadcas ers out there than the few that have been himseld by the FCC. Really, t more microbroadcasters light and the safet they all are as well CM: I imagine there are light more solidarity especially spread throu the Internet. I know there a several lists out there—some that I on their there are

the Internet: I know under the control of the contr to be an unjust fede In its character is

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would tend to say that more than ever before with the movement, many unlicensed stations are operating out pretty much in the

wasie their time chaing after Michigan sect first starting your station to be when they could be doing something useful with their time—the

BEAUTIMES regulating these giant media monopolies. They should be out their start doing metit loss as federal regulations, not chasing around after regulations at the start of their fire speech rights.

Cut of the start their also of people out there are street of maintains in the start of their start of maintains and their start of their start of maintains of the start of the people who don't Obviously, the mainstream is the mainstream and there is not really a lot of variety to it. There is just so many different types if their is a nicetor. It just doesn't cover the base at all CM: Do your friends give you comments about Radio Mutiny? Do you tell them about the station? Can they even get it? tell them about the station? Can they even get it?

MK: Most of my friends are on Radio Mutiny. No, I'm just kidding. People who hear the station often say that they find themselves listening to it and are very impressed. I've gotten mostly positive feedback about it. People are pretty excited about it. I've even heard that somebody might just sit at

home and listed to it one night if they are tired, just to relax.

Chr. Any good and doors shout finds at the station?

MR. I guess the last time I seas on the air was well my show is called the Railed Squirre. Holf? My possemates—we rea square in West Philly—was last time that are the station? just the thing after another. We thought they were late, then we couldn't figure out how to cue the tapes, then we couldn't use the record player. It was very chaotic and then it just wound up that the next person who had a show, Communikate, who does Mutinous News, she came in and wanted to use the station and one of the DJs, well, she really really wanted to finish reading her story "Georgie and the Giant Shit." She eventually had to be stopped.

CM: Do you ever feel a need to be like the real journalists on real radio? Do you feel that you need to be on time and do the things they do? where we received the said where the

MK: As far as being on time, yeah, I think to make things run smooth...we try and take responsibility for making things run right and have respect for that sort of thing. But as far as giving glazed over reports and soft features all the time, no. I in not interested.

PD. We got loss of great callers.

CM: Is it we mustly he malketream talk radio?

CM: Is it as matty a substant cann talk radio?

PD: We have one great caller who always calls in. He calls himself the PD: We have one great caller who always calls in. He calls himself the "Radio Man." He calls in two have one show a really-like, it's called "Sweet City Schreitor" with the Condon Lady and she gives safe sex savice magnitudes at the blassic disc. One time the got a call from this gry and uses.

A property of the call of the calls and the gives and specific and the call of the calls are said to the call of the calls are said to the calls are said to the calls and the calls are said to the calls are called the call of the calls are called the call of the calls are called the calls are called the call of the calls are called the calls are called the call of the calls are called the call of the calls are called the call of the calls are called the calls are called the call of the calls are called the call of the call of the calls are called the call of the call o

advertise things targeted towards children. That is very sensible, I mean, people talk about 'Oh, how terrible it would be for children to see pornography because they are so impressionable." Well, I think it's pornography because they are so impressionable." Well, I think it's terrible for children to see ads that teach them to be consumers. That teach them that their sole source of pleasure in life is gining to be being able to buy this toy or that toy. I think that it's really crucial for microradio, since it's one of the only places that it's going in get done, to take up the childenge of generating kids programming that isn't focused on tie-ins between Mickey Mouse and Strawberry Shortcake all those sorts of stuff that is just teaching children to go and reach into their parent's wallets and buy things. One of the greatest pressures in the lives of parents of children. buy things. One of the greatest pressures in the lives of parents of children is the pressure from children to buy them stuff. Buy them stuff that is essentially worthless, that has no real use. It has status value and it has momentary fleeting bells and whistles. There is an exception, things that generate moral character in children, that generate responsibility, the sort of things that we think kids should be getting from programming.

MK: Of course that's not the only problem with a lot of the commercials Commercialism targeted towards kids afficially indrealistic things that cach a lot of violence and exocially to fine girl'kids, not valuing yourself of just don't cheourage you to have high self esteem. There's a lot of problems with that

CM: And I believe that last summer, in the McLibel case the judg agreed with the defendants that McDonald's exploited kids.

PD: Right: Well, there's the recent thing about the Joe Camel campaignmaking cartoon characters to encourage kids to smoke early. It really say something about American commercialism and capitalism that it's chose to colonize this sort of final frontier of the innocents, of childhoo vulnerability of children. American capitalism sees that as a great sellir opportunity. That's one of the things we really seek to combat at Rad Mutiny, It's one of the things that we haven't pulled together yet but yo can bet that if we survive the next year we're going to have some real excellent children's programming produced by children. Perhaps it's the system but certainly not the kind of domineeting adult children celebrities. What we want is to see children feally producing a lot of the own stuff, a lot of the children I know make up their own plays all the tin they make up their own sorts of things, they re not just reading from

they make up their own sorts of things, they re not just reading script the adults hand them as they do in most TV.

CM; What is Radio Mathay bigger matsion?

PD) What we at Radio Mathay bigger matsion?

PD) What we at Radio Mathay are encouraging people to do is take to arrayers in great numbers. Do it safely and do it without caus anterterence put go alread and start up community stations. Bring be into the American possible scales courses safe what it a like to have local into the American possible scales courses safe what it is like to have local produced statio one of the great familiar about redicts you can listen to the good listen to the course and it was can be considered.

o say that we live in a democratic society it doesn't make sense that the trial the says malority of people use to get most of their information at the says malority of people use to get most of their information at the says of their information. important for all mediums to be as democratic as possible. I mean

CV 1 48 Piece / Cr instance, and for the people to be left with the scraps it into a fair thing share is more important than democracy. Certainly note a nothing about the right to commercialism in the U.S. Constitution notes a nothing about the right to commercialism in the U.S. Constitution to the constitution of the consti to what extent our society is dominated by commercial interests, by corporate interests, by interests that... their job is not to serve the public. Their job is to make money for themselves.

CM: Basically what we need is more participatory media where we can not just receive but send and receive.

On the line transport of the course of the participatory media where we provide the property of the participatory in the course of the participatory in the participatory in the course of the participatory of the part amount of access to represent themselves in media, represent themselves in public distance is a good example. Canada has a thriving community addo sector and it is incredible in comparison with the impoverished community radio sector in the United States.

CM: If you look at history, Professor Robert McChesney and others have compared the Canadian radio system and the British radio system to the American radio system back in the 30s. How it started out being very noncommercial and how the others stayed noncommerical and government-supported, whereas this one became

privatized and commercial dominated. PD: There is a disturbing trend in world media today of this emergence of media conglomerates, media giants that are going in and trying to dismantle every anti-hommerical element. This is a particular moment dismantle every anti-hommerical element. This is a particular moment in history when the market has become a secular religion. No one dares question the subrigmacy of the market and the market's prerogative to do whatover stroyants. One of the paradoxical things about the 1996 whatover stroyants. One of the paradoxical things about the 1996 Telecommunications (Act awas shall they lifted the limitations on station ownership. It is that reasons for not awanting any one entiry to overlook than residue stations it's monopolistic, it's ogolopolise entiry to overlook than residue stations as wide wartery of interests represented on the stations are the stationary of interests represented on the station and allow for the stations are stationary to this peed.

have a new common placed spon their behavior, but the fact of the matter is, every time more environmental regulation goes up small businesses crumble and big corporations stand to benefit. They swallow up all their competition and checked very much the same way. The nature of competition and checked very much the same way. The nature of communications regulation has organic a same too that it was thy favorable to larger interests over small interests.

CM; It sucks.

PD. It's a travesty.

CM: I'm looking for ward to some more possessity radio in my town.

I hope that somebody is inspired to do something about it because all I know is that my stations suck.

PD: It's funny, because all the people I've ever talked to about it, lots of people ask me is it illegal?, Is it dangerous? or whatever, but I've never had anybody ever say to me What's wrong with radio? Nobody has ever asked me that question! Everyone lever talk of the property of the remember of the really inspired them that gripped them. That just doesn't happen any more Radio has very few surprises. It's "traffic and weather together on the hour" and it's the little ticker behind the all news station with all the three second blurbs that are ticker behind the all news station with all the three second blurbs that are supposed to keep you informed Rediches gone so far downhill that I don't know of anyone who likes it any more stated so woil end up with a question. Who is this serving except for the people that pwit radio stations. A radic station is a license to print money. They are enormously profitable and they manage to make tons and tons of money at what they are doing.

At Radio Mutiny we really feel like too much of radio today is stuck in these safe formats, safe formulas that won't offend anyone. No one wil ever need to touch the dial because they know that within 45 minute

they'll hear their favorite song AGAIN!

CM: Basically stations are owned by large companies so the format are the same from town to town. You drive around you're going t listen to all news, you listen to adult contemporary, or hip hop station

There's no local variance anymore.

PD: The Dis all sound exactly the same. At Radio Mutiny we really thir that radio should be at least a little dangerous. It should really have the potential to take you someplace you we he was took to the take you someplace you we he was really been lost, that as a rad pirate wou can being head.

pirate, you can bring beck.

I had a prefer accretions thing to need to me about six months at the sall from the control of th Jeamed all

gallahr Man ov Man ov Ction ost fo nking

can't b al that **pul**tur It gois

"OK, its 92.6, pirate radio broadcast. Today only broadcasting on this frequency. This is all for you ke broadcast freedom back into your own hands. are radio is bullshit, we demand air space. Its free and open an sayone I suppoid typing. What was the radio station? Hadd just supplied across one underground circuits?? I was fortunate enough the ascret event of robel radio straight from the d so, as the intro gives leeway to, I begin a

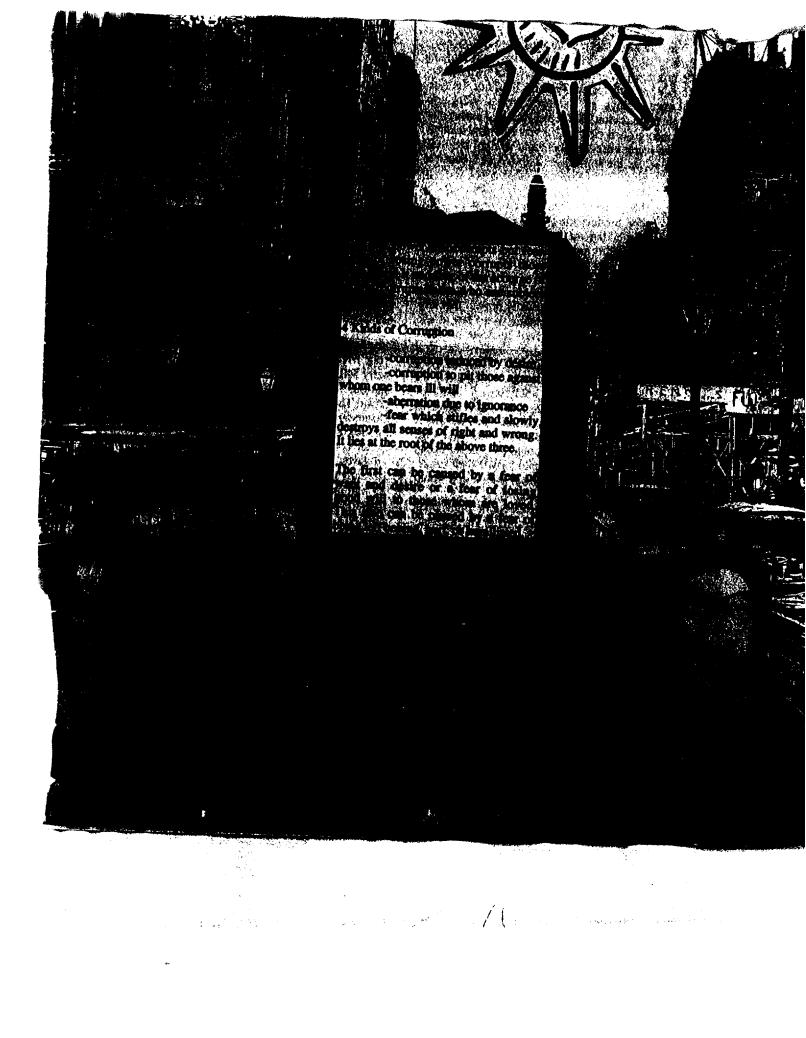
Since 1980, when low watt stations were stripped of vertically every broadcasting right, micro men and There been taking to the air waves without any training trules and regulations are unatrainable along the same based field community-defining its same based field is indeed protected associated. In much all citizens have the protected to the protected and the same based field protected as the same based field protected as the same based field protected as the same based field protected protected to the same based field f medicined and the pensents

its the punk of pirate radio and from the very beginning Steal This Radio collective had its sights set far higher than that of the radio hobbyist. A band of anarchists, squatters, and radio needs jamming the airwaves with the low frequency transmissions-there was no way it could tail Formed in September of 1995, the Lower East Side (Sea) This Radio collective began its built for chesto the Radio collective regain its interest and their cause of the collective with could assist their cause to constant a material to constant and their constant of their cause of their constant of their cause of

on a full 20 waits; and its transmitting schedule is brimming 5 days a week basaby! The in-house Audio Damage Laboratories create a forum for the communities rolts, and to make It all begins with some plumbing

The FCC (Peteral Communication Commission) is NOT your friend. The estimated arithmin start-up price is a hefty \$60,000, and that sust me the smallest FCC licensed station. The FCC's priorities are pure profit—corporate profit. The FCC's paide of the coist? They argue that microcasters are not susped and the Emergency Alert System, but decline to common when it is mentioned that a microcaster could shall at the EAS if legally licensed. The airwaves, smallest his tracered are profit. The public airwaves, smallest his tracered are profit by the public airwaves, smallest his tracered are profit by the public airwaves, smallest his tracered are profit by the public airwaves.

C. In



SIR OR MADAM

RM-1244

REGARDING THE BILL - I'M NOT A LICENTE 1985 PORE, IN JUST A RODIO BUS / DYER PERSONNE POWER MAXIMUM OF 3KW SEEMS TOO HIGH, ESTEEM FOR ZONE ONE (NURTHERS TUS.) I WOULD THINK GOE WOULD BE PLENTY FOR ZONE 2 JAND 100 TO 500 FUR 20 NE ONE. ANTTHING HIGHER AND THESE STATIONS W BE NO PIFFERENT THAN STATIONS ALREADY ON THE STATIONS IN LARGE METRO AREAS WILL HAVE TO HO TO 10 OR 100 WATTS DUE TO PRESENT DIAL CROWDING. FOR EXAMPLE THE ONLY OPEN FRED RO WASH DC. WOULD SEEM TO BE 935 WHICH MIGHT TAKE 100 WATTS, I ALSO QUESTION THE ANTENNA LIMIT. IF ANTENNA HIGHER, THEN POWER CON BE LOW AND VICE VERSA.

November 18, 1998

JAN 11 1999

FEDERAL COMMUNICATIONS COMMISSION
OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY

The Honorable John F. Kerry 421 Russell Senate Office Building Washington DC 20510

Re: RM 9208, 9242, 9246 Petitions for Legalizing Low-Power Broadcasting

Dear Senator Kerry:

I am writing to ask you to support the above-mentioned petitions, which advocate the reintroduction of low-power, non-commercial community broadcasting licenses.

I was a member of Radio Free Allston. a low-power community radio station that operated from March through October 1997. Our goal was to establish and promote a radio outlet controlled and directed by the community in which it was situated. Current FCC regulations made it impossible for us to secure a license, and although we did have the unanimous support of the Boston City Council and were enthusiastically received by the community, Radio Free Allston was shut down by the FCC.

Many philosophies can be found in the so-called "Pirate" radio environment. Many of us are not antiregulation, but are pro-fair regulation. The airwaves are controlled more and more by fewer and fewer corporations and the voices of individual communities are being drowned out by the generic voice of the conglomerates.

While such things as cable access and the Internet do provide for a measure of community access and democratic control of certain media, radio is the most democratic of media (I have yet to hear of Cable-Free Europe).

I feel fortunate that I am from Massachusetts, as we enjoy fair and intelligent representation. Please help support fair and democratic control of the media. Thank you.

Sincerely,

Joy Campbell

43 Kingston St., #1

Somerville, MA 02144

of Campbell

Joy@sneaker.net

Copy:

William Kennard, Federal Communications Commission

Susan Ness, Federal Communications Commission

Harold Furchott-Roth, Federal Communications Commission

Michael Powell, Federal Communications Commission Gloria Tristani, Federal Communications Commission

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November 18, 1998

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THE RADIO MONOPOLY By Jumes W. Hurkleroad

What happened when the Federal Communications Commission (FCC) Lecided to lunger license radio stations using 100 watts or less of power?

It was not too long after that Congress was "convinced" (i.e., paid off) tout it would "be good for the country" (i.e., big buriness and incumbent elected official) to permit companies to increase the number of big power radio s RECEIVED Poss-JAN 11 1999

Who benefits!

Big business gets a near monopoly which permits them to incorrect the screen feer and reduce the number of people employed.

Big business reduces their tax bill since the bigger the business the less in taxes

they pay.

Incumbent politicians obtain large rums of money from big business for their re-election campaigns

Incumbent politicians obtain slanted news coverage and biased editorials in their favor from by business.

Who loses?

The citizens lose program variety and services that are provided only by locally owned radio stutions.

The citizens have to pay more for products and services as the companies pass along the increased advertising costs.

The citizens who lose jobs are not able to buy what they used to buy. Their purchases are further reduced due to the increase in prices of the goods and services advertised on the radio.

The citizens who lose jubs are no longer paying tudes. So the government loses revenve.

The citizens who lose jubs need welfare. So a need for more tax revenues is created. Fewer radio licenses are being sold. So the government loses revenue.

As the government loses revenue from lost jubs, fewer licenses being sold, and fewer companies paying less (if any) taxes the citizens tax rates are increased to compensate for the lost revenues.

The citizens can not make informed voting choices because they are denied the opportunity to learn about the people challenging the incumbent elected officials.

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What can be done to rectify these attacks on the nation?

All that is needed is that the FCC license radio stations using 100, or less, watts of power. It is that simple.

The National Association [Big Business] of Broadcasters objects to this solution

on the grounds that the FCC can not police the airwaves properly now:

The FCC can not do what it has not the money to pay for. Money which would be raised by selling more licenses and from tax revenues paid by more companies being in business and more people holding jobs.

And by selling licenses there would also be an end to the problem of interference

with other week of the radio spectrum.

LThe author is presently serving a life sentence for first degree murder in Florida State Prison. Any comments Iquestions may be addressed to him at ! Box 181 #030597 / Stacke, FL 32041.)

SAVING THE INDEPENDENT ISP'S

RECEIVED JAN 11,1999 By James W. Harkleroad

Internet Service frowiders (ISF's) who use the telephone system and in air 1999

Cable television systems are able to provide modern service that is apon took

faster than using copper phone lines. And the equipment that would speed up the travel time on corper phone lines is more costly and will take several years to put in place.

Thus, cuble television companies are fixing to drive phone line dependent 1585

into the "little money" corner. If not out of the picture ultuyether.

Meanwhile, traditional phone companies are in trumble as people switch to satellite and Internet phone services.

What can the phone companies do to stuy in business and thus benefit the ISP's which depend on them and make them money?

Take a cue from the portable chone service providers. Use the radio waves.

The main base rends a signal to a sub-base. The sub-base forwards the signal to a local area station. The local area station forwards the signal (by fiber optic) copper line or radio wave) to the individual building.

Un apartment and business buildings the individual phones would be reached by

eupper/fiber optic lines from the buildings transceiver station.)

Radio waves travel fuster than electricity over copper lines.

- As the radio system replaces copper lines then the copper lines, and their accompanying hardware, can be removed from the landscape. This reduces, especially in areas where there is much distance between the phone company and the phone (s) being served, in Italiation and maintenance costs.
 - Customer custs are reduced.

(The author is presently serving a life sentence for first degree murder in Florida State Prison, Pry comments/questions may be addressed to him at: Box 181 #030547 / Stucke, Fl 32041,)